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Despite Slight Reversion

Quarter Remark on Homeland as Part of Calculated Shift

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Carter's endorsement of a "homeland" for the Palestinians in remarks at Olinthus, Wednesday night was a calculated shift in U.S. definitions for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement, administration officials acknowledged yesterday.

They said that the President's terminology was calculated—and not casual—and described it as a perhaps noteworthy shift of language.

Peace Advancing Eastward

Are Denies Invading Army Took Copper Mining Center

By Murray Marder

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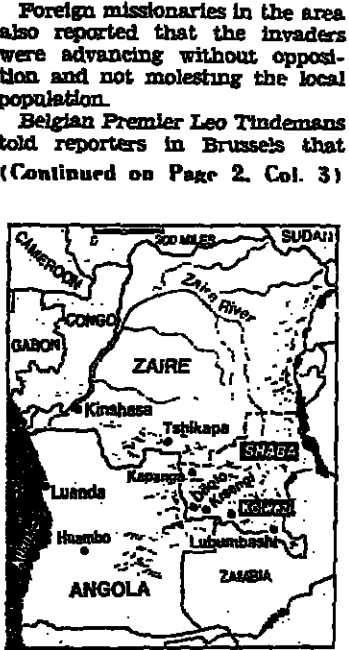
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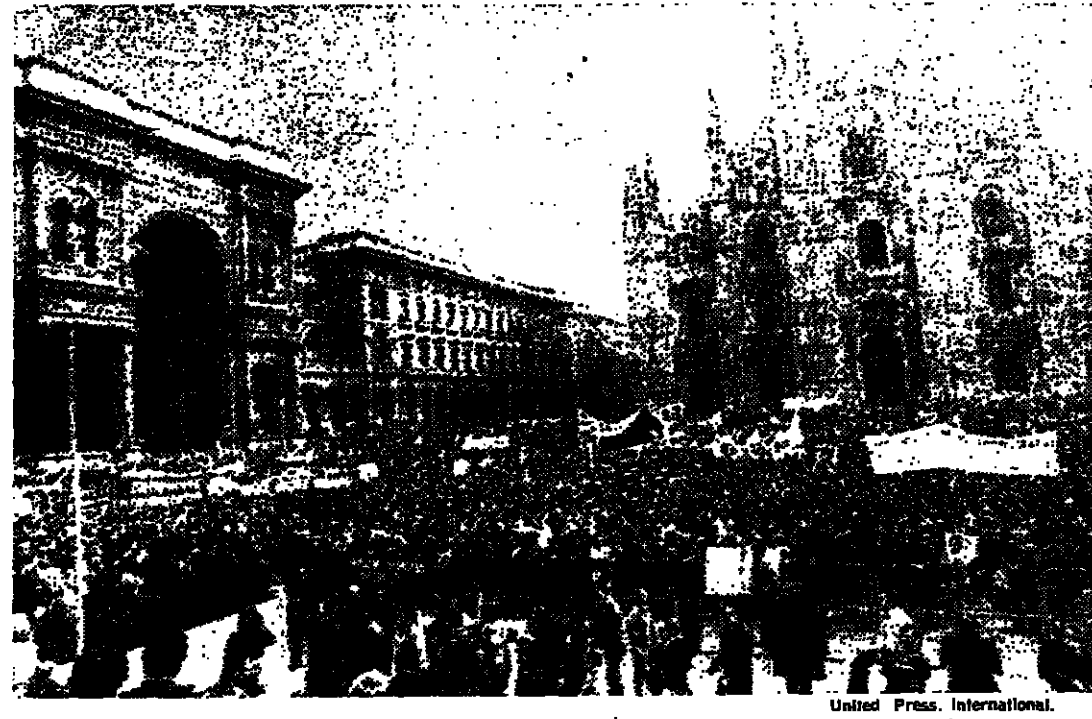
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Zaire copper mining center is situated at Kolwezi.



Striking workers fill the Piazza del Duomo during a rally Friday in Milan.

Sporadic Violence at Rallies

Millions in Italy Protest Austerity

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, March 18.—Sporadic violence broke out on the fringes of strike rallies in several Italian cities today as millions stopped work to protest government anti-inflation policies.

They include a pledge by Italy to bring its inflation rate down to under 10 per cent by the end of next year, from December's rate of 22 per cent.

Escalator Request

They also include a specific request by the IMF that Italy's controversial cost-of-living wage escalator be altered so that retail price increases caused by higher taxes do not push labor costs higher.

This latter detail is already included in a decree law dated Feb. 7, which must be approved by Parliament by April 7 to stay in effect. The three major unions called a general strike today in part to protest exactly this section of the decree.

The letter of intent also includes a commitment by Italy to bring the Treasury deficit this year down to 9.8 trillion lire (about \$11 billion) from 13.8 trillion (about \$16 billion) last year; to keep the total deficit, including that of health services and other state agencies, to \$17 billion against \$20 billion last year; to limit total credit expansion to \$34 billion, around last year's level, and to keep the rise in overall government spending through next year below the inflation rate.

Italy is seeking another loan, of \$480 million, from the European Economic Community. This was the British share of a \$1.2-billion credit to Italy granted by the EEC. Britain in December asked for the funds to be returned before the initial deadline, which Italy did, with the understanding that other EEC members would cover the amount.

No Urgent Need

Mr. Stamatidis said that there is no urgent need for the credit. EEC officials have let it be known that the community was awaiting the outcome of the IMF talks before going ahead.

The unions called out more than 10 million workers all over Italy except for Rome to protest the government measures and to demand more action to boost development of the impoverished south.

In Naples, Communist union leader Luciano Lama declared: "The real, essential aim of this strike is the conquest of a new economic policy, based on investment and employment (and that), the south should be the beneficiary of this change."

Several thousand extremist students heckled him and scuffled with union stewards.

The police said the violence in Naples, Milan and several other cities was the work of the same student extremists blamed for the nationwide rioting last weekend.

Vietnam-U.S. Pact on Missing Held Step Toward Better Ties

HANOI, March 18 (UPI).—The White House delegation to Vietnam said today that it has set up machinery with Hanoi leaders to trace Americans missing in the Indochina war and has opened the way toward possible normal relations between the United States and Vietnam.

In Washington, the Defense Department has no immediate comment or further details on the handing over of the 12 bodies. In the past, military authorities have waited until making their own inspection of remains before confirming their identification.

Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D-Miss., a commission member, said that 15 months of study by his Select Committee on Missing Persons plus the delegation's two days of talks here, have led him to believe that "there now is no United States prisoner still held captive—there were released in 1972."

"It's my personal opinion that no American civilians are being held in Vietnam," he said. [The Pentagon lists 795 Americans as still missing in the Vietnam war and says the bodies of 1,710 others killed in action have not been recovered.]

Asked to describe the information "mechanism" that had been set up, Mr. Woodcock said that it provides for any American claims to be handled "expeditiously" by the Vietnamese.

Mr. Woodcock was asked about reports that at least one American was alive in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly called Saigon. A former CIA official was reported lost in the city's fall to the Communists after trying to rescue his Vietnamese family. Mr. Woodcock said the commission turned over to the Vietnamese all queries and data on such cases.

He said his commission believes that on a basis "of good faith these matters will be settled in the not-too-distant future."

"We have also established a mechanism for the provision of additional information on our missing men," he said.

The president of the United Auto Workers said: "We hope and believe our visit has started a process which will improve the prospects for normalizing United States-Vietnamese relations in the future."

Mr. Woodcock spoke after two days of talks with Vietnamese leaders, including Premier Pham Van Dong.

Asked if he was satisfied that Hanoi leaders had turned over to the American bodies and data in their hands, Mr. Woodcock said, "We believe the mechanism that has been set up" will solve the problem.

He said his commission believes that on a basis "of good faith these matters will be settled in the not-too-distant future."

"There has to be a homeland for the not-too-distant future."

Laborites Face Confidence Vote On Wednesday

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 18 (NYT).—The Conservatives forced Prime Minister James Callaghan into a test of strength today, raising the possibility of a general election at a time when the Tories would be considered heavy favorites.

With the backing of important splinter parties, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, introduced a motion of no confidence in the House of Commons this morning. The vote will be Wednesday and, if Labor is defeated, a general election would follow within three or four weeks, possibly on April 21.

Not since 1924 has a British general election been precipitated by the defeat of a government on a no-confidence motion. The betting in political London tonight was that Mr. Callaghan would squeak through, in part because that has been the pattern of the last half-century.

If everything goes as Labor's counters of noses expect it to, Mr. Callaghan will survive by exactly one vote. And they conceded that they were not certain, as a week-end of intensive political maneuvering got under way, that they could produce even that irreducible minimum of victory.

The key man in the equation appeared to be Enoch Powell, the fiery rightist who belongs to the Ulster Unionist party and who has generally been able to deliver 8 of its 10 votes in key parliamentary showdowns.

Mr. Powell has said repeatedly that he would never cast a vote that would bring the Conservatives to power. But tonight, the British Broadcasting Corp. quoted the Rev. Ian Paisley, another member of the Ulster bloc, as saying that the eight Unionists who usually vote together would go against the government in the vote Wednesday.

If there is a general election, it would disrupt preparations for a budget that is crucial to Britain's economic recovery—it is due March 23—and it would muddy planning for an economic summit conference, a Commonwealth conference and a NATO session, all of which are scheduled for May and June.

Labor can command 314 votes in the House of Commons. The combined opposition has 315, but it includes several small groups which have been reluctant, so far, to unite with the 278 Conservatives against the government.

Prime Minister James Callaghan was absent from the House of Commons this morning when the motion was introduced. There were opposition shouts of "Where is he? Where is he?"

He was on his way to Cardiff, his own parliamentary constituency, for routine business, and he told reporters with a smile that he looked forward to Wednesday's vote.

"This is the moment of truth," he said. "I hope we shall win. We deserve to win. Everybody knows that the situation is going to improve and is improving."

He said that he was confident that the situation was going to improve and was improving.

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Margaret Thatcher

Bugging Scandal Jolts Bonn, May Jeopardize Long Trial

By Michael Getler

BONN, March 18 (WP).—A second bugging scandal in less than a month has rocked West Germany, threatening to jeopardize completion of the trial of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang that has been under way for 23 months.

The second bugging episode surfaced yesterday when the justice minister in the state where the accused terrorists are being tried acknowledged that he had authorized emplacement of secret listening devices in the prison cells of three of the alleged leaders of the gang.

Although defended on the grounds that a new terrorist attack had been contemplated at the time to free the prisoners, the admission has once again raised questions about the reaction of security agencies to potential terrorist activities and about how much control the federal government has over these agencies.

The revelations brought renewed opposition criticism today of the ruling government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which was badly embarrassed two weeks ago when it was disclosed that the home of a prominent nuclear scientist, Klaus Traube, had also been bugged because it was feared he had links to terrorists.

The disclosure yesterday prompted high-level meetings of all three major political parties here and caused Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher—who also heads the minority coalition party in the government, the Free Democrats—to cut short a visit to Spain.

The bugging of the three Baader-Meinhof defendants, according to officials, started April 24, 1975, a day after German terrorists attacked the West German Embassy in Stockholm. During the 23 months the bug was in place, it was used for a total of 24 days, officials said.

In Mr. Traube's case, although the bugging turned up no evidence against him, he acknowledged having known a gunman later involved in a terrorist attack. Hans-Joachim Klein, through a mutual friendship with a Frankfurt lawyer who defended radicals.

Federal Agencies Involved Running through both cases is a thread which indicates that neither Chancellor Schmidt nor Interior Minister Werner Muthof were informed of such steps as bugging, especially of court defendants, before the events took place, even though the technical help of federal security agencies was used to plant the devices.

Mr. Schmidt's spokesman, Klaus Boelling, said today that the Chancellor and his office only was informed about the Baader-Meinhof bugging in recent days. Mr. Muthof was informed Saturday, he said.

The German Law Association today condemned the prison buggings as a clear violation of a defendant's rights.

The U.S. Tax Tangle: Helping Some While Hurting Others

Congress May Delay Rise For Americans Overseas

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 18 (NYT).—The Senate Finance Committee has approved a one-year delay in tax increases for Americans living and working abroad but prospects for a complete repeal of these increases appear bleak.

This week, the finance panel unanimously accepted a rider to President Carter's economic stimulus package that would eliminate language in the 1976 Tax Reform Act which applied its foreign income provisions retroactively to income earned last year. These provisions would still apply to income earned during this year and thereafter. The rider was proposed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn.

Chances for final passage of the Ribicoff proposal appear good even though the House has already passed its version of the economic stimulus bill without a similar provision for delay. A substantial number of senators and representatives, including those who strongly support the foreign income provisions of the Tax Reform Act, feel that the retroactivity clause is unfair to overseas taxpayers.

Before becoming law, the tax increase delay must be passed by the Senate, survive a congressional conference which will iron out differences between the House and Senate versions of the economic stimulus bill and then be re-approved by both houses. While no definite date for final passage could be predicted, it should be well before the June 15 due date for overseas income tax returns. If the delay does become law, taxpayers who have already filed their tax returns will have to send in amended returns asking for refunds.

While the proposed delay in overseas tax increases has gathered strong support in both houses, proposals to repeal these increases entirely, introduced by Sen. DeWey Bartlett, R-Okla., and Rep. William Ketchum, R-Calif., have drawn powerful opposition from both sides of Capitol Hill.

1976 Reform Act Promises To Keep Lawyers Busy

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT).—The Tax Reform Act of 1976 was full of major provisions but the biggest thing it provided early on was burgeoning business for lawyers, accountants, brokers and publishers.

Not since the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was this world of financial legend, so exquisitely calculated, so painfully contrived, so burdened with such blessings. As lawyers searched for loopholes lost and loopholes gained, accountants began unlearning the old and mastering the new and publishers scrambled to disseminate and analyze the new law.

"Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent—some would say wasted—as a result of this act," said Prof. Bernard Wolfman, an enthusiastic tax reformer who teaches tax law at Harvard. "This gigantic side effect had nothing to do with whether the act makes for good or bad tax law."

In the winter's worst snowstorm, more than 300 lawyers found Bedford, N.H., and paid \$50 each to attend a session on the new law sponsored by a bar association.

When the Federal Tax Institute of New England announced a two-day session on the act, Boston's John Hancock Hall was filled with 1,000 lawyers paying \$75 each. And the experience of the American Bar Association makes New England's activity sound typical for the nation, for the reform presents any number of problems and the first is complexity.

Senate Unit Bars Attempts To Replace \$50 Rebate

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, March 18 (NYT).—The Senate Finance Committee yesterday in effect approved President Carter's \$50 tax rebate, the centerpiece of his economic stimulus program this year, by narrowly rejecting two Republican amendments offering permanent tax cuts instead.

A proposal by Sen. William Roth of Delaware for a flat 10-per-cent reduction was turned back by a vote of 9 to 8. Another by Sen. John Danforth of Missouri, dropping taxes 14 per cent on the first \$18,000 of income, failed 10 to 8.

The votes, which were split along party lines with Sen. Barry Byrd Jr. of Virginia, an Independent, joining the Republican ranks, amounted to the critical test for the rebate proposal in the tax-writing proceedings of the panel this week. Sen. Byrd normally caucuses with the Democrats.

The narrowness of the vote signaled opposition to the payment but probably not strong enough to kill it, when the tax bill reaches the Senate floor later this month. The rebate has already passed in the House but there, too, the margin was close.

Sensing that the rebate was in trouble in the committee, Russell Long of Louisiana, the panel's chairman, met the President for lunch Tuesday and they agreed that Mr. Carter should send one of his top economic lieutenants, Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, to give a pep talk to the wavering Democrats.

It was an unusual action, since Mr. Schultze had already stated the administration's case in earlier hearings.

Mr. Schultze repeated the familiar arguments that the \$50 payments, which would go out to nearly every American, were needed to spur consumption and get the economy moving faster to absorb more of the jobs. He insisted that there were no inflationary dangers because the economy is operating well under capacity.

100 Said Slain to Avenge Jumblat

Syrians Make Arrests to Halt Reprisal Killings in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 18 (NYT).—Syrian troops of the Arab peace-keeping force have made a number of arrests in an effort to check a wave of reprisal killings and bombings following the assassination of leftist Moslem leader Kamal Jumblat on Wednesday.

Among those detained were members of Mr. Jumblat's Progressive Socialist party, alleged to have led retaliatory attacks on Christian villages in the Chuf area in the last 48 hours. A leader of the party, Rahr al-Khatib, who is also a member of the Lebanese Parliament, was detained for questioning but was later released.

The Chuf, a mountainous region southeast of here, was the

assassinated leader's home district. Mr. Jumblat, his driver and bodyguard were shot and killed at a road intersection between two Chuf villages, one Christian and the other Druze. Mr. Jumblat was a chief of the Druze, a Mohammedan sect. He was buried yesterday at his village, Mukhtara.

According to Christian sources, the number of Christians killed in the Chuf now stands at 100. The Voice of Lebanon radio, the station of the principal Christian political group, the Phalange party, said today that it has a list of the 100 victims and the names of the men who killed them. It reported that the names will be submitted to the proper authorities. The radio also claimed that 60 of the victims were decapitated.

Police sources said that a number of persons were missing in a spate of kidnappings which swept Christian and Moslem neighborhoods of Beirut and other parts of the country.

A bomb last night shattered the windows of a perfume shop on Hamra Street, the main shopping thoroughfare of Moslem-dominated west Beirut. Its Christian owners had reopened the store two weeks ago after remodeling it to repair damage caused by a bombing during the civil war that ended last spring.

The new murder wave recalls the rightist reaction to a bombing that killed 50 Christians in Beirut's Ashrafieh area in January. As many as 110 Moslems were kidnapped and killed, according to police reports which were not reported then because of censorship.

Brussels Protest Ends
BRUSSELS, March 18 (Reuters).—About 50 Arab students left the Syrian Embassy here peacefully today after occupying it to protest the assassination of Mr. Jumblat. The group, mainly Lebanese and Syrian students, occupied the embassy for little more than an hour.

Points of Agreement
JERUSALEM, March 18 (Reuters).—Israeli officials today emphasized points of agreement with the United States in an attempt to play down reports here that a serious rift was developing in relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday expressed concern over Mr. Carter's "homeland" remarks and predicted differences of opinion on the issue.

But the officials here said that reaction to Mr. Carter's suggestions had come before a full text of his remarks was available.

They said that the overwhelming portion of the President's remarks had come before a full text of his remarks was available.

Mr. Carter's comments were, "on the whole, very comforting," the official said.

Ararat Retreats
CAIRO, March 18 (UPI).—Palestinian officials tried to retreat slightly today from guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat's statement that he "trusts" President Carter and is prepared to help Mr. Carter's peace efforts.

"How can we trust Carter?" Ribhi Awad, an official of the el-Fatah guerrilla group, said. "Carter's policy in the Middle East is Israel's policy."

Mr. Arafat, after learning yesterday of President Carter's declaration that the Palestinians should have "a homeland," said, "I trust Mr. Carter. I will make efforts in order to help President Carter bring a just and durable peace to the Middle East."

An official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization said that Mr. Arafat's comments "may have been taken out of context" but stuck by the guerrilla chief's praise for Mr. Carter's policy statement.

"It is a progressive step. We welcome any progressive step by the U.S. administration toward Palestinian rights," spokesman Mahmoud Labadie said.

There was no direct comment by Mr. Arafat himself.

Members of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament, said the statement "astonished" many delegates.

Several other members said they intended to ask Mr. Arafat for an "explanation."

Canadian Police Deploy to Arrest Seal Hunt Foes

ST. ANTHONY, Newfoundland, March 18 (UPI).—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police sent seven officers to the sealing grounds off Newfoundland today and said they were to arrest anyone hindering Canada's annual seal hunt.

"If our men come across anyone impeding the sealers in their work, we will make arrests," said Inspector Joe McGuire of the Mountie detachment here in St. Anthony.

Brian Davies of the International Animal Welfare Fund, was charged in court yesterday with committing four violations of the Fisheries Act in flying and landing his helicopter close to the seal herds. He faces a maximum penalty of a \$1,000 fine or a year's imprisonment.

Brigitte Bardot Felled
PSTOLIST BAY, Newfoundland, March 18 (Reuters).—French film star Brigitte Bardot today made her first attempt to reach the seal-hunting area but bad weather forced her helicopter to turn back. Miss Bardot opposes the killing of the baby seals.

653 Pardoned in Iran
TEHRAN, March 18 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran has pardoned 653 prisoners, including 91 convicted of anti-state activities, an official announcement said today.



A copper mine near Kolwezi in Shaba Province (formerly Katanga) in southern Zaire.

Zaire Denies Invaders Took Mining Center

(Continued from Page 1)
the situation in Zaire was confused and that the Belgian government lacked detailed information on the situation in its former colony, once known as the Belgian Congo.

Zaire claims that there are 5,000 invaders and that its army is battling them along a wide front. But diplomats in Kinshasa and Brussels said the number of invaders is closer to 500.

The Mobutu government did not comment on a State Department report that the invaders were holding Kasaji, a commercial center about 80 miles from the Angolan border and 130 miles west of Kolwezi. The government claimed earlier that its troops recaptured Kasaji from the invaders, who took it after they crossed into southern Zaire about a week ago.

Tahombe's Army
The invaders are believed to be members of the late Mobutu Tahombe's Katangan Army, which after independence from Belgium in 1960 tried to detach the mineral-rich province of Katanga from the Congo. Their rebellion collapsed in 1963 and they fled to Angola. After Mr. Mobutu seized the central government in 1965, he changed the name of the Congo to Zaire and that of Katanga to Shaba.

In Washington today, the State Department said that it was a fair assumption that logistical support for Katangan forces invading Zaire was coming from Angola. But spokesman Frederick Brown carefully avoided accusing the Angolan government of directly supporting the invading forces.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that a plan of U.S. military supplies had arrived in Kinshasa and another was due Sunday. After the invasion, the United States speeded up deliveries of military equipment earmarked for Zaire. The equipment does not include weapons.

U.S. intelligence sources in Washington said that the northern column of the invading force was advancing toward the Kamina airfield, 140 miles north of Kolwezi and 20 miles east of the Angolan border, where five Mirage jets of the Zairean Air Force are based. The sources said that the jets were grounded for lack of fuel and qualified pilots.

No French Advisers
PARIS, March 18 (NYT).—Official sources denied today that France had sent a contingent of military advisers to Zaire to help the government of President Mobutu.

"The only request France has received from Zaire is for the speeding up of shipments of munitions," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We have agreed to expedite these shipments," he said.

Reports in a morning newspaper today said that ammunition, military advisers and Mirage aircraft were all being hurried to Zaire. The officials said that France already was shipping 17 Mirage fighters to Zaire under existing contracts.

Western Classical Music Cleared In China After Three-Year Ban
TOKYO, March 18 (AP).—China gave its official approval today to Western classical music, ending a three-year war against such composers as Beethoven and Schubert.

The Peking People's Daily, now under the control of moderates, signaled the change with an accolade to classical music performed on the current visit of the Canadian Brass Quintet.

The Chinese news agency quoted the paper as saying that the Chinese people were particularly happy that the visit coincides with the smashing of the radical Gang of Four, headed by Chiang Ching, Mao Tse-tung's widow.

It was Miss Chiang and the radical faction to the Chinese party who were said to have led the campaign against Western "bourgeois music" and insisted on revolutionary themes in all Chinese art.

The end of Miss Chiang's influence after the death of Mao last fall has touched off calls for greater freedom in Chinese culture.

The news agency said that the Peking daily article "pays tribute to the Canadian quintet for presenting to the Chinese audience a program that is varied in forms and styles."

"Their excellent skill, fidelity in interpretation and lively, bright and vivacious performance have left the audience with a deep impression."

It reserved its highest praise for the quintet's "appreciation and interpretation of classical music," a statement which would not have been made a year ago.

The last time Western orchestras visited China was in 1973, presumably at the instigation of the late Premier Chou En-lai.

Early in 1974, the official Chinese press turned against Western classical composers, describing the works of Beethoven and Schubert as "reflecting the nasty, rotten life and decadent sentiments of the bourgeoisie."

French Left Expects to Win More Cities in Runoff Ballot
By James Goldsborough
PARIS, March 18 (NYT).—Sixty-three cities, including Paris, remain to be decided in Sunday's runoff vote between the left and the government coalition in the second round of the municipal elections.

The union of Socialists and Communists, which gained control of 33 more cities with populations above 30,000 in last week's first round, expects to pick up a dozen more in the runoff. This would give the combined left control of 125 of the nation's 221 cities above 30,000.

Three races that will be watched most closely to see whether the left can add to its gains will be Toulouse, Lille and Saint-Etienne, where the two-way battles are all expected to be close. Government ministers are running in Lille against a Socialist and in Saint-Etienne against a Communist.

In Toulouse, the nation's fourth largest city, a Gaullist incumbent mayor is being opposed by Alain Savary, former head of the Socialist party.

Satisfaction of Left
Both Communist leader Georges Marchais and Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand have been expressing satisfaction with last week's first-round vote all week. Mr. Mitterrand attributed some of the alliance's success to the Communist party's recent evolution in policy, and said the

Podgorny Africa Trip Aimed At Widening Soviet Influence

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 18 (WF).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny's extended trip to southern Africa that begins next week, the first such visit by a top Kremlin official, is a dramatic gesture of Moscow's interests—and growing influence—in that increasingly tense region.

Mr. Podgorny will head a delegation, said to number 120 persons, that will hold talks with leaders of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and key figures in the black nationalist and guerrilla movements challenging white-minority governments in South Africa and Rhodesia. The Russians are certain to get a warm reception.

Nowhere else in the world is Moscow as openly belligerent as in the southern African conflicts, declaring frequently, as Mr. Podgorny did again the other day, that the Kremlin "will continue to give aid and support to the peoples of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa who are valiantly fighting the racist regimes."

One of the main purposes of the trip, therefore, is undoubtedly to assess how that aid—particularly the military kind—can be effectively channeled. Western sources here say that, thus far, Soviet military assistance has consisted of small arms and artillery.

Peaceful Transition
When arrangements for the Podgorny trip were begun late last year, British-U.S. efforts to bring about a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia still underway, chiefly through the Geneva conference.

The Kremlin was staunchly, and at times violently, critical of those negotiations.

It was thought that Mr. Podgorny was being dispatched primarily to reassess Moscow's presence in the area rather than have the Kremlin left wholly outside the bargaining—as so often happened in the heyday of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East diplomacy. In southern Africa, Soviet leverage is always endangered by the fact that it deals with only one side.

But the Western efforts to resolve the issues in southern Africa are now stalled. Once again, the Soviet Union's long-standing identification with the local rhetoric of "struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid" gives Moscow considerable cachet which the Podgorny trip is obviously meant to enhance.

The top Soviet leaders are in regular contact with black nationalists—Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union was recently in Moscow for a working visit, his second since last summer—on that the Podgorny trip has considerable symbolic and ceremonial significance in the Kremlin view.

Fundamental Tenet
Soviet backing for national liberation movements is a fundamental tenet of Kremlin ideology—an essential element in the Kremlin's policy toward all Third-World countries—and it is in southern Africa where that backing can be most vividly demonstrated. Hence Mr. Podgorny's journey.

Mr. Podgorny will not be going to Angola where Kremlin support for the victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in the country's civil war last year gave the Russians probably their greatest African successes. Western analysts say that relations with Angola are already so extensive that nothing further is necessary at this point.

Mr. Podgorny will go first to Tanzania, site of China's most elaborate African aid project, the Tazara railroad. Tanzania's relations with the Russians have been improving—Moscow now provides military assistance and recently announced plans to help in the building of a hydroelectric plant.

The meeting will be the first between President Julius Nyerere and a top-level Soviet official.

Although Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has welcomed the Soviet Union, his relations with the Kremlin are not especially close and were strained by his criticism of Soviet involvement in Angola.

Mozambique may well be the most important stop for Mr. Podgorny. President Samora Machel has proven to be an independent-minded personality whose devotion to Marxism-Leninism has, so far, not extended to the sort of

strike snarls
Paris Air Service
PARIS, March 18 (NYT).—A strike by French disrupted flights at the three main Paris airports this afternoon.

Airport authorities at Charles de Gaulle, Orly and Le Bourget Airports said the strike had reduced some services and warned airlines that they would take off and land at their own risk. Many flights were rerouted.

The strikers are protesting plans to increase their staff for security reasons. They say this will mean a substantial cut in their overtime payments.

Yadin to Head Slate Of New Israeli Party
JERUSALEM, March 18 (Reuters).—Israel's new Democratic Movement for Change today elected scholar-soldier Yigal Yadin to head its list for parliamentary elections due in May.

The reform party, started last year at the initiative of Prof. Yadin, 59, a noted archaeologist, will have 25 candidates in the election to the 120-member Knesset.

French Seize Cannabis
PARIS, March 18 (AP).—Customs agents at Charles de Gaulle Airport have confiscated 10 tons of cannabis that had arrived from Africa. They found 93 kilos of cannabis inside them worth an estimated 280,000 francs (\$58,000).



Nikolai Podgorny

North Korean Aide Suggests Normalizing Ties With U.S.

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, March 18 (NYT).—A high-ranking member of the North Korean parliament suggested yesterday that now was a good time for the "normalization" of relations between the United States and his country.

The remarks by Li Eyo Baik were made at a luncheon arranged by him just one day after a delegation from the Carter administration arrived in Hanoi to explore reopening of relations between the United States and Vietnam.

It also followed by a few days the lifting by President Carter of a ban on travel by Americans to Communist nations including North Korea, a step which Mr. Li and his aides said they interpreted as a very friendly gesture.

They also were pleased to include lower-ranking Korean representatives on an invitation list for a reception Mr. Carter at the United Nations in New York yesterday.

Mr. Li's rank as a vice-premier was virtually that of a minister.

For 10 years, Mr. Li has been a member of North Korea's premier People's Assembly, also the third-ranking official in the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, a quasi-embassy organization that handles North Korean affairs in Japan. Mr. Li's rank as a vice-premier was virtually that of a minister.

Although he has spent much of his life in Japan, Mr. Li travels on a North Korean passport to numerous world meetings and socialist camps where he and other North Korean representatives routinely notice what they call U.S. perils.

During yesterday's meal with U.S. correspondents, Mr. Li and his aides criticized the United States for its continued support of the South Korean government of President Park Chung Hee. But they praised the United States for its aid to North Korea.

"We believe," Mr. Li said yesterday, "it is time for the administration to reassess Korean policy." Mr. Li, who in charge of international relations for the North Korean government here, said that he had not yet been any official unofficial contacts with U.S. government officials.

But he added, "Our chairman, Kim Il-Sung, has great interest in Mr. Carter. He has asked me to tell Mr. Carter that we are ready to normalize relations with the United States."

Mr. Li said that he had not yet been any official unofficial contacts with U.S. government officials.

Later, Mr. Li said, "I think the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States should normalize relations."

He added, "We are attaching any conditions to a talks with the United States, on the U.S. troop pullout, on anything. We propose to discuss all pending questions between us including a final peace agreement, a troop pullout, an improvement of people-to-people relations."

The United States has maintained ground and air forces in South Korea since the 1953 armistice ending the Korean war. Mr. Li said that 4,000 persons, 40 of them Americans, have died in brief wars along the 151-mile-long Demilitarized Zone.

Hearst Friend Gets 1-15 Years In California
OAKLAND, Calif., March 18 (AP).—Wendy Yoshimura, one-time fugitive roommate of Patricia Hearst, was sentenced to 1 to 15 years in state prison today on charges of possession of illegal weapons and explosives.

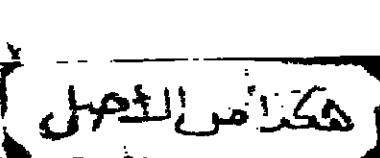
Alameda County Superior Court Judge Martin Pollack ruled on the terms for the three convicted on which she was convicted by a jury last month.

The charges stem from a 1976 kidnapping of a Berkeley garage that police said was used as a weapons cache for radical terrorists. She was arrested 18 months ago.

The judge ruled that Mrs. Yoshimura could remain free on bail while her attorneys prepared an appeal. Judge Pollack ruled that the bail should be \$50,000 to \$60,000 and told the defense to report to him by March 27 whether the increased amount had been paid.

The defendant, along with a wife for the remainder, and was released on her own recognizance.

Mrs. Hearst is free on bail reduced from \$15 million to \$125 million, pending appeal of her armed bank robbery conviction.



THEATRE IN LONDON

The Hilarity Behind the Normal

By John Walker

LONDON, March 18 (IHT).—Alan Ayckbourn's "Bedroom Farce" at the National's Lyttelton Theatre is, despite its title, comedy. Bedroom is about three of them. Although, since it is a play about British middle-class life, the word has no connotations. A bedroom is a place where a couple live together in privacy, and where a husband and wife have sex. It is a place where a couple live together in privacy, and where a husband and wife have sex. It is a place where a couple live together in privacy, and where a husband and wife have sex.

The play is as deft and as witty as a comedy. It is a comedy of the sort that is not only funny, but also intelligent. It is a comedy of the sort that is not only funny, but also intelligent. It is a comedy of the sort that is not only funny, but also intelligent. It is a comedy of the sort that is not only funny, but also intelligent.

Life-style by designers Timothy O'Brien and Tazewell. At the center, as in so many of Mr. Ayckbourn's plays, is an ineffectual, ineffectual and ineffectual. He is a man so concerned with his own problems that he fails to notice others' misadventures, happily pushing out of bed a friend suffering from a sprained back in his eagerness to communicate his troubles.



Michael Gough (Ernest) and Joan Hickson (Delia).

with his feet and crashing to the ground; Michael Gough, as the dried-up Ernest, creeping across his bed in an attempt to avoid Mrs. Altken's hysterics; or Mr. Moore's Trevor, full of goodwill in attempting to straighten a rickety piece of furniture. These are scenes of excellent silent comedy.

Most British historic houses are still in the hands of private owners who find it increasingly difficult to cope with tax laws and death duties which, since the Finance Act of 1975, make the house a financial disaster. Houses valued at £2 million or more, far from returning a penny, are huge capital consumers.

THE ART MARKET

The House of Lords Bestirred

By Soren Melkian

LONDON, March 18 (IHT).—For the first time in British history, the prospect of an auction of the House of Lords is stirring a debate on March 9 in which the House of Lords is the subject of a debate on the subject of the House of Lords.

Then the media awakened. Lord Rosebery renewed his offer on Feb. 2 on the basis of £4.75 million. This essentially took into account the depreciation of the pound compared to the dollar and ignored the intervening improvement of the market. That point was entirely missed in the public furor. The fact that Lord Rose-

bery had to sell the house before May 30 after which, under English law, he would pay increased duties, and that the organization of a sale, if only the foreign advertising and the dispatching of catalogues, takes time, was equally overlooked. And squabbles started over the assessment of Lord Rosebery, and on Sotheby's supposed greediness, instead of focusing on essentials: Should and could that particular mansion be saved and how?

'Fingerprinting' Art Works To Make Them Theft-Proof

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, March 18 (IHT).—A couple of years ago, said Alan Beer, president of The International Art Registry Ltd., "burglars broke into the Museum of Fine Arts in Springfield, Mass., after disconnecting the museum's two alarm systems. They beat up the watchman and stole several paintings. But they did not touch any of those that had our label on the back. In fact, none of the works registered with us over the past seven years has been stolen."

One of them was Paris auctioneer Pierre Corneille de Saint-Cyr. "French law," he said, "holds an expert responsible for his expertise for 30 years. I can certify that a work is by, say, Corot. Years later someone can turn up with a fake that is a faithful copy of the one I identified. I can't prove it is not the one for which I issued a certificate. Photographs are no help in such cases and the consequences can be very serious for me. With the computerized system we have something really foolproof and I intend to use it from now on."

The basic system was devised by two London policemen, Michael Chapman and Martin Gerard, starting from the assumption that one can no more find two identical human fingerprints than one can find two identical human fingerprints. Both Interpol and the insurance companies are happy about the invention, says Mr. Beer, and thanks to its application, the New York State Gallery Association, for instance, was able to insure a travelling exhibition which insurance companies had been unwilling to touch.

"We have over \$100 million worth of art works registered with us," Mr. Beer said, "mostly from big private collections, although museums are also interested. The Van Gogh which Amman Hammer bought from Norton Simon is registered with us because Sotheby's had it 'fingerprinted' as it passed through their hands. One

Continuing Guide to European Arts and Musical Festivals

PARIS, March 18 (IHT).—The Festival of Music and Arts Festival began in the March 12-13 edition of the IHT, with program listings, dates and addresses. The festival is a continuation of the festival, with program listings, dates and addresses. The festival is a continuation of the festival, with program listings, dates and addresses.

Los Angeles Philharmonic under Mehta and the Polish Radio Orchestra and Chorus under Penderecki are features of the concert schedule. (Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Teatro Comunale, Via Solferino 15, 50123 Florence, Italy.)

Prague (May 12-16): Traditional and modern Czech opera is one of the perennial attractions, while visiting ensembles and soloists from East and West this year include the Leipzig Gewandhaus, Moscow State, London Symphony, and Zagreb Philharmonic Orchestras, and Peter Scherger, Igor Oistrakh, Edith Mathis, Radu Lupu, the Juilliard Quartet, and John Lill. This year's competition is for wind instruments. Václav Neumann conducts the traditional opening Smetana concert, and Carlo Maria Giulini the traditional closing Beethoven Ninth. (Prague Spring, Dum umleu, Alešova Nákret 12, Prague 1.)

Vienna (May 14-June 28): A ballet festival, mostly in the Theater an der Wien, brings the Hamburg State Opera company with Neumann's version of Mahler's Third Symphony; Merce Cunningham, with a cross-section of his repertoire; the Vienna State Opera troupe with Balanchine and Von Manen works; Leipzig's Ballet, with three ballets; the American Ballet Theatre; the Wuppertal Opera Ballet with the Brecht-Weill "Seven Deadly Sins"; Bejart's Ballet of the 20th Century, and Amsterdam's Scapino Ballet, among others. Herbert von Karajan's much-awaited return

to the State Opera includes performances of "Il Trovatore," "La Nozze di Figaro" and "La Bohème" beginning from May 8 to 20. The concert program in the Konzerthaus concentrates on Mozart, Tchaikovsky and Stravinsky, and an almost-complete presentation of Chopin's piano works, while, under the title "From Memphis to Vienna," is also in the festival program. As usual, all the city's theaters will join in with new productions of their own. (Wiener Festwochen, Friedrichstrasse 7, 1010 Vienna.)

de Bordeaux-Aquitaine and visiting instrumental and choral ensembles, including Cimarosa's Requiem, Handel's "Messiah," Rossini's Stabat Mater, and other works. There is a substantial program of music in churches and chapels of the region, and visitors include the Polish Radio Orchestra and Chorus, Roland Petit's Ballets de Marseille, Kyrii Kondratyev, Leonid Kogan and the Bulgarian National Chorus. (Maison de Bordeaux, 253 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 75008 Paris.)

Evian (May 19-30): Built around the annual competition for string quartets, with daily concerts by competing ensembles. Also the Barok and Eder Quartets from Hungary, the Young German Philharmonic and an orchestra of young instrumentalists. (Festival d'Evian, Casino Royal Hotel, Château de Blonay, 74500 Evian, France.)

Berlin (May 25-June 8): Oris is the genius loci, with traditional daily concerts at Troldhaugen, augmented by similar concerts at the home of the great Norwegian violinist Ole Bull, Lyseon. Concerts, theater and folkloric fill out a busy program, with most of the ensembles and soloists from Norway and other Scandinavian countries. (Bergen International Festival, P.O. Box 183, 5001 Bergen, Norway.)

ROUND PARIS AND LONDON GALLERIES

Paris

Klinger, Goethe Institut, 17 rue de Valenciennes, Paris 10, is showing a selection of Klinger's (1857-1920) work, including nearly 50 of his engravings, which are among his most important works and deserve to be better known. A student of Klinger, Klinger bears the same name as his teacher, but his work is more personal and his imagination is closer to that of his teacher. Klinger's work is more personal and his imagination is closer to that of his teacher.

"Lake at Wood Hall," by Nancy Bywaters, at the Mall Galleries in London.

A Portuguese artist who teaches graphic arts at the Slade School of Art in London, Dos Santos is attracted both by the technical innovation (he got the use of a computer to obtain the exact curve of lines of longitude and latitude on a sphere seen from a certain angle) and by an imaginary archaeology. Thus, his work has dealt at length with the vestiges of an unusual and unnamed city, although he deals with a number of other subjects, including the politics of Portugal.

fast College of Art, the school works in the Cotswolds and in Herefordshire, in Dublin, Connemara, Cork and County Down. Three artists from Ireland, three from England are represented here. The best among the Irish is the lyrical and romantic Kay Doyle, among the English, Nancy Bywaters, who makes surreal subtly colored landscape abstractions.

John Tunnard 1900-1971, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly London W. 1 to April 11 and Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, London W. 1, to April 2.

In the Diploma Galleries of the Royal Academy, the Arts Council has mounted a retrospective show of Tunnard's work, who, as well as being a painter, was a naturalist of some importance, textile designer, fabric printer and abstract geometricist. Very much of the breed of English artist who preserves a strong independence and single-mindedly pursues a train of visual thought to its logical conclusions, his work is still far too little known to the general public, an ignorance which this traveling exhibition (after London it goes to Cambridge, Esher and Manchester) will do much to correct. At the Redfern Gallery, only until April 2, is a complementary exhibition of Tunnard paintings and gouaches.

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CHEMIAKIN

"LE VENTRE DE PARIS"

Poems by Alain Bosquet

March 3-April 2, 1977.

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MADRID

GALERIA JUANA MORDO, Castello 7.

Tel.: 266296. Spanish Modern Art. Marqués Melilla Quilones.

Paris

Pallakoff, Galerie de France, 3 Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte, Paris 8, to the end of April.

A large collection of gouaches by Serge Pallakoff between 1930 and his death in 1969, characteristic of the artist's approach to color and to abstract composition.

Pattern in Landscape, Mall Galleries, The Mall, London S.W. 1, to March 28.

An example of Anglo-Irish cooperation is to be seen in this show of work of six students of the Amblerby Artists in England and the associated Irish School of Landscape Painting. Founded 20 years ago by Kenneth Webb, a former head of painting at Bel-

Francis Morrell, Annelly Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W. 1, to April 2.

Morrell's paintings, drawings and objects have the elegance of the Impressionist and the precision of the mathematical philosopher. Nothing is more satisfying than well-conceived and properly executed abstractions, and this self-taught French artist is a master at it. This exhibition ranges over 30 years of his work.

Utamaro, Wildenstein's, 147 New Bond Street, London W. 1, to April 6.

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Organized by Mrs. Enquette

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 18[illegible]

g PLO, Israel

Foreign Policy Speech Praise of UN Delegates

NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—President Carter's speech to Congress on foreign policy last night in his first address to the United Nations, drew praise from delegates of the Arab League and the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel.

Representative of the Arab League, Mr. Carter said, "The United Nations Charter has pledged itself to observe and respect basic human rights. Thus, no member of the United Nations can claim that mistreatment of its citizens is solely its own business. Equally, no member can avoid its responsibilities to review and to speak when torture or unwarranted deprivation of freedom occur in any part of the world."

Mr. Carter also went further than he has before in rejecting the concept of "linkage," a Nixon administration formula under which the United States skirted human rights issues in other countries in the interest of progress on other international issues.

It Holds Krishna Religion

Murray Schumach

RE, March 18 (NYT)—The Krishna movement, a "bona fide religion" according to the State Supreme Court in New York, has two indictments that officials of the movement are illegal imprisonment members and attempted from the father of one of them.

The Krishna movement, founded by the late Srila Prabhupada, is a religious movement that has gained a following in the United States. It is based on the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita and the Srimad Bhagavatam.

Mr. Carter said, "It is obvious, that the reduction of nuclear arms, the achievement of harmony in troubled areas of the world, and the provision of food, good health and education will independently contribute to advancing the human condition."

Among his other points were:

- A call for progress in ending the "staggering arms race," perhaps through a relatively quick but limited U.S.-Soviet agreement on some nuclear arms levels, setting aside the more difficult issues until later.
- In the long run, the President said, "my preference would be for strict controls or even a freeze on new types and generations of weapons, with a deep reduction in the strategic arms of both sides."

A commitment that the United States will seek to foster "a global economic system which will bring greater prosperity to the peoples of all countries."

Specifically, he pledged to support an "open international trading system" that is consistent with U.S. domestic concerns and to consider reaching international economic agreements to stabilize commodity prices—an issue of particular concern to the developing nations.

A promise to the American people that he will seek "a more open foreign policy" and "will continue to speak frankly about the policies we intend to pursue."

Mr. Carter touched briefly on a number of sensitive international issues without breaking new ground in terms of U.S. policy.

Energy Plan Be Stringent

WASHINGTON, W. Va., March 18 (AP)—President Carter positioned himself yesterday as a tough to bite a bullet when he offered Congress next week a plan to curb energy consumption, but he said he was willing to give up "my own personal popularity" to require them to face "the facts," he said here at a House-sponsored energy "fact" tour.

The tour, which will include a two-hour discussion, television, and a visit to a range of energy-related facilities from a coal mine to a nuclear power plant, is part of a campaign to build public support for the energy plan.

Form 1040 US Individual Income Tax Return 1976

Name: JEFFREY M. MCNEILY LAST NAME: MCNEILY

Address: 1040 THE RICHMOND NEWS BLDG. RICHMOND, VA 23219

1. Single ☐ 2. Married ☐ 3. Divorced ☐ 4. Widowed ☐ 5. Head of household ☐ 6. Joint return ☐ 7. Other ☐

8. Do you have a dependent child who lived with you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

9. Do you have a dependent child who lived with you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you have a dependent child who lived with you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

11. Do you have a dependent child who lived with you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Do you have a dependent child who lived with you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Do you have a dependent child who lived with you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. Do you have a dependent child who lived with you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

15. Do you have a dependent child who lived with you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

'76 Reform Act Promises to Keep Lawyers Busy

(Continued from Page 1)

reform—828 pages—and prepared a set of 14 video cassettes on the subject.

"Enormous" is an apt description, said Paul Wolkin, the AIAA executive director, of the activity and money involved in spreading the law gospel.

An immediate consequence of the act was that lawyers had to review clients' wills—a vast undertaking.

"Make a Bundle"

"The lawyer in the street is going to make a bundle on this act," noted Thomas E. Kelly, executive director of the Franchise Law Institute, another continuing legal education organization, which has held seminars on the subject.

In his fireside chat last month, President Carter promised "a very simple tax return," so that 75 per cent of Americans could simply take the standard deduction—but that is intended for 1978. At present, taxpayers are either going to spend more time sorting out their own returns or pay more for a lawyer, accountant or tax consultant to do it for them. Even the commissioner of internal revenue has warned that taxpayers may need help this year.

Henry Bloch, president of H & R Bloch, which last year prepared returns for 8.5 million taxpayers, almost 10 per cent of the total, at an average cost of \$18.45 each, noted that many new clients had turned up this year, evidently confused by the new act. Because of additional training for preparers, necessitated by the act, charges are going up 5 to 7 per cent.

Robert Brown, executive director of the Tax Foundation, cited the old phrase about a tax act being a "lawyer's and accountants' relief act."

But not all lawyers were pleased with the new business. Harry Mansfield, a tax lawyer with Boston's Ropes & Gray, said that "a number of people here felt inundated" by the new business generated and "this is not something that's terribly welcome—and we find this more aggravating than satisfying."

Nor was the practicing Law Institute entirely happy. It had to destroy \$50,000 worth of books outdated by the reform.

"It'll result in increased fees for the practitioners," said Wallace Olson, president of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants, which, like others, has seen attendance at its continuing education courses dwindle—one course drew 14,000. Robert Hanson, head of tax practice at Arthur Young, one of the nation's big eight accounting firms, confirmed that "charges have gone up."

Accounting firms have been inundating clients—and themselves—with explanations. Haskins & Sells put out a summary of the act, as well as guides to year-end planning, planning for requests and gifts and planning for executive compensation. Price Waterhouse & Co. published guides for business, individuals, and income earned abroad. Cooper & Lybrand sent out a newsletter with urgent considerations, as did S.D. Leidesdorf & Co.

Publishing companies that provide financial information services were all but overwhelmed by the need to pour out words by the unreadable millions—in time to be useful.

BNA, Commerce Clearing House and Prentice-Hall, all of which sell loose-leaf and paperback tax services, rushed to fulfill their obligations, seizing the chance to capture subscribers, loyalty and money.

"The staff was putting in 14-hour, 19-hour days and seven working around the clock," said Prentice-Hall's Robert Shaw. "Our proofreading staffs don't know the names of their families any more."

Stockbrokers also rushed pell-mell to clarify the almost unfathomable mysteries of the act. Merrill Lynch signed up Dick Cavett to introduce a video account of tax reform, which was rushed to about 200 offices nationwide. Clients—confirmed or prospective—were invited to be charmed by Mr. Cavett and instructed by experts.

And not incidentally, much of the expenditure involved in this industry is tax-deductible and both the AIAA and the PLI are nonprofit and tax-exempt. Lawyers and accountants who attend institutes and seminars on the tax law may deduct expenses for travel, hotel, meals, books, tuition and perhaps even midnight oil.

Clients who pay lawyers and accountants for their expert advice may, by and large, take tax deductions for the payments.

Congress May Delay Tax Increase for Americans Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

of \$20,000 (\$25,000 for Americans working abroad for more than three years), which had been reduced by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 to \$15,000 in each case.

- Repeat a provision making income in excess of the excluded amount taxable at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made.
- Allow the total amount of foreign income tax paid as a credit against U.S. income taxes, instead of lower levels included in the Tax Reform Act.

The Bartlett bill, which was introduced Jan. 20, has not yet been put on the Senate Finance Committee agenda. The Ketchum bill, which was introduced last month, has not even been printed.

Staff members of both the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees, the two congressional tax-writing panels, said that they had not seen any signs of the kind of substantial change in congressional sentiment needed to repeal the foreign income provisions of the tax reform law.

They noted that these provisions had been overwhelmingly supported by both houses last year but did not rule out the possibility that continued protests by corporations and Americans abroad could receive enough support to repeal them.

Supporters of the Bartlett and Ketchum proposals said they were hopeful that the probable year delay in the tax increase for Americans abroad would give them enough time to produce this kind of support. But congressional tax experts saw little chance that this would happen.

An indication of the widespread opposition to repeal of the foreign income provisions of the tax law was the recently released House Ways and Means Committee task force report on foreign-source income.

Among the recommendations were a complete phasing out of both the income exclusion for Americans working abroad and the blanket exemption of overseas allowances for U.S. government employees.

The nine-member panel, headed by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., proposed that these blanket exclusions be retained only for overseas workers for U.S. charities and for those industries where repeal "would have a substantial competitive impact," mainly for the construction and engineering industries.

In other cases, the blanket exclusion would be replaced by a deduction for educational expenses and specific exemptions for the value of particular employer-supplied municipal-type services.

The task force rejected arguments that it would be difficult to recruit Americans to work abroad and to keep U.S. products competitive without the blanket exclusion.

A Business Expense

The panel noted that while the cost of living varies greatly among U.S. cities, the tax code has never based any of its deductions, credits or exemptions on these cost-of-living differences but applied equally to employees living in all areas of the United States. The task force said that Americans living abroad should be treated the same way as those in the United States in this regard and—although conceding that higher compensation may be needed to attract employees to work abroad—argued that this was a business expense and should not be protected through a government subsidy.

In the area of allowances for civilian employees of the U.S. government serving overseas, the panel urged that the blanket exclusion be repealed and replaced with a system that treats private and public overseas employees substantially the same.

The task force recommended that specific exemptions or deductions be allowed for excessive housing costs, education costs, certain travel and moving costs, and other parts of the overseas allowance which represent a business cost or which reflect the "peculiar nature of being an overseas employee of the U.S. government."

On the other hand, the panel said that part of the allowance which "constitutes an economic benefit to the employee" should be taxed.

Senate Language

Whether these task force recommendations will ever be formally proposed as new legislation or as amendments to the tax law could not be determined. The House adopted a proposal very similar to the task force recommendations for phasing out the income exclusion in its version of the tax reform measure. However, the Senate language reduced the exemption prevailed during the congressional conference that reconciled the two versions of the legislation in August. A proposal to eliminate the blanket exclusions on overseas allowances for U.S. government employees died in the Ways and Means Committee.

The recommendations do show, however, that there is substantial opposition in the House tax-writing committee to any return to the earlier provisions that governed tax treatment of foreign income before enactment of the tax reform law in October.

The task force, which was set up in January of last year, also looked into the areas of tax treatment of shipping income, state taxation of foreign-source income, limitations on foreign tax credits and deferral of tax on income derived by foreign corporations controlled by U.S. shareholders.

In the last two areas, the panel recommended no changes beyond those incorporated into the 1976 Tax Reform Act except to note that the one-year delay in the disallowance of foreign tax credits for amounts paid as taxes under production-sharing contracts, as provided in the act, may need to be extended for another year so that companies are able to renegotiate their contracts.

The task force recommended that states not be allowed to tax income of foreign affiliates of corporations doing business within the states unless that income is subject to federal income tax. It also made a number of recommendations for changes in the tax treatment of shipping income.

Many Jews Express Gratitude 3 Moslem Envoys in U.S. Get Flood of Mail After Rescue

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The dream of mankind as one nation, it seems, came a tiny step closer to realization last week when three Moslems negotiated the release of 134 hostages, most of them Jews, from their Hamas Muslim captors.

That, at least, is the impression given by the floods of letters, telephone calls and telegrams that the three Moslem ambassadors have received since early last Friday, many of them from Jewish organizations or from persons identifying themselves as Jewish.

Trinidad Ambassador Ardashir Zahedi has received "about 500" thus far, Salahzadeh Yagub-Khan, the Pakistani ambassador, has also had "a large number." Most significant of all, perhaps, is the volume of letters, telegrams and calls that have gone to Asrat Ghorbal, the 51-year-old Egyptian ambassador, for he is the only Arab among the three men, although all are Moslems.

Great, Near-Great

There were letters from the great and near-great, from President Carter—"I am most grateful to you for the speed with which you offered your services when you heard of the emergency in Washington"—and from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., wrote of his "admiration and gratitude." Former Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco wrote simply "Bravo!"

But most of the letters were from people meeting the self-designation of a woman from San Antonio, Texas, who wrote that she wanted to thank the Egyptian ambassador, to send "the appreciation of a nonofficial, noninvolved American citizen."

A postcard from Miami, Fla., showing a large hotel read: "Our thanks to you...shalom!" E. I. Winter, the president of the American Jewish Committee, described the ambassador's role as "in keeping with the noblest ideals shared by the noblest peoples of the world: Jew, Christian, Moslem and Moslem faith."

Most of those who identified themselves beyond their names were Jewish—and one was among the hostages held in the Sinai Peninsula. She wrote the ambassador that she was "ever in your debt." A letter from Englewood, N.J., said that the resolution of the episode had given the writer hope, "because as an American Jew I want deeply to see reconciliation now between Arabs and Jews in Israel and everywhere." A Washington woman thanked Mr. Ghorbal "for helping to release the Jewish hostages," adding: "Many of my opinions will begin to change."

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GAO Study Criticizes 10-Year-Old U.S. Campaign Against Organized Crime

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Justice Department has spent 10 years and \$800 million in a special campaign to curb racketeering but has had little success against the nationwide activities of organized crime, according to a General Accounting Office study.

The study is especially critical of the 13 strike forces that are the front-line units of the federal campaign, asserting that they have been hobbled by lack of a coherent national strategy and failures to agree "on what organized crime is and, consequently, on precisely what or what the government is fighting."

A copy of the GAO report, not yet public, was obtained yesterday from congressional sources.

Since 1967, the special anti-crime drive has been controlled by the strike forces. They are teams of Justice Department attorneys and investigators from other federal law-enforcement agencies.

In the final months of the Ford administration, Richard Thornburgh, then head of the department's Criminal Division, attempted to downgrade the strike forces, shifting many of their functions to the U.S. attorney's offices.

Mr. Thornburgh shut down the strike forces in Manhattan, New Orleans, Pittsburgh and St. Louis and put the one in Newark, N.J., under control of the U.S. attorney there. So far, the new attorney general, Griffin Bell, and Mr. Thornburgh's successor at the Criminal Division, Benjamin Civiletti, have not said whether they plan to continue this trend.

The GAO report did not recommend that the strike forces be abolished but it charged that they "are not getting the job done" and urged extensive changes in their planning, organization, direction and methods of operation.

The study analyzed the 2,967 indictments obtained from 1972 through 1976 by strike forces in Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans and New York City.

Mr. Manhattan and Brooklyn, it found that, although a large number of convictions were obtained, 53 per cent of the sentences imposed did not require the persons convicted to serve any time in prison and only 20 per cent of sentences calling for confinement involved terms of two years or more.

The study also noted that, because of legal restrictions and inter-agency rivalries, the Justice Department attorneys normally in charge of the strike forces have had little actual control over the personnel assigned to them. As a result, the study said, "there is no coordinated federal effort to fight organized crime."

The report said that in 1970 the Justice Department defined organized crime as "all illegal activities engaged in by members of criminal syndicates... and... by known associates and confederates of such members."

The GAO said that this definition is so imprecise that there has been constant confusion about the scope of the strike forces' jurisdiction.

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Spain's Small Businessmen Hard Hit by Tax, Recession

By James M. Markham

MADRID, March 18 (NYT).—Tomás Pueyo Gimena, who owns a printing company on the industrial fringes of Madrid, is one of thousands of middle-sized Spanish businessmen who are being hurt by rising labor costs, stagnant productivity, tight capital—and a taxation system he considers manifestly unjust.

"The smaller you are, the more you pay," lamented the stocky, 44-year-old Mr. Pueyo, who inherited Pueyo Artes Graficas from his father, who founded it in 1880. "We're shouldering the burden. The big fellows can get on the phone with a minister, among buddies, and grouch."

ed with catastrophe as Spain sinks into its deepest recession in recent memory.

One of the principal problems, as he sees it, is the government's use of social security payments as a disguised form of taxation. Businessmen in Spain must pay 40 per cent or more of their employees' salaries in "social security," which makes up a hidden chunk of government revenues and is used to keep the Treasury's books balanced.

"According to a study we did," said the voluble Mr. Pueyo, speaking of one of the associations of medium-sized businessmen in which he is active, "workers and businessmen feel that they get back from social security in benefits about 30 per cent of what they put in."

Three per cent of the social security budget is paid by the Spanish government—in contrast to 20 per cent in most European countries. Since the government collects only nominal

income taxes—income-tax evasion is rampant among the wealthy—it would be strapped if it had to contribute more to the creaky, inefficient social security program.

Benefits include free, low-quality medical assistance, discounts on medicine, meager old-age pensions and unemployment benefits and paid maternity leaves.

Companies Folding
"Social security is so high in Spain that companies are folding right and left, particularly in the last two years," said Mr. Pueyo, who has 40 employees at his recently modernized factory in Torrejón.

A printer in the plant takes home about \$60 a week, after deductions of 7 per cent for social security and income taxes. For salaried workers, income tax amounts to 12 per cent of any income exceeding \$2,999 annually. The collection of this tax is another oddity of the Spanish

fiscal system. Annually, the Treasury Ministry, after sketching its budgetary needs, decides the totals that companies will pay on a sector-by-sector basis. Then, businessmen's representatives, the "vertical" unions of the Franco era—which cover both management and labor—assemble and decide how much individual companies in a given sector will pay. Economists say the apportionment is often faulty.

"Dead Weight"
"When they tell us how much we have to pay," Mr. Pueyo said, "our first reaction is usually a dead faint."

"The big companies pay much less in taxes proportionately than the small ones," he said, "either because they are tremendously powerful because of their capital or because powerful figures in the state belong to these industries, so Treasury inspectors don't dare enter. If they do inspect, they OK everything they see."

Almost all Spanish companies—but especially the larger ones—keep two sets of books: one for the Treasury inspectors and the other for actually conducting the business. This situation has become so widespread that many economists believe that the only way to rectify it would be to declare a retroactive amnesty for corporate crime and start anew on a rational basis.

Middle-sized businessmen like Mr. Pueyo did well enough in the early stages of Spain's economic boom in the 1960s. Labor costs were cheap by European standards and the nation surged ahead on tourist revenues and remittances from "guest workers" elsewhere in Europe. "But workers' rights shot up," Mr. Pueyo said, "bringing salaries up to European levels, while our productivity remains way behind. Our costs are much higher than Europe's."

In fact, a more combative labor movement and tougher govern-

ment demands for compliance forced small businessmen to register all employees for social security purposes—the workers wanted the attendant benefits and job security; the government the added revenue.

"You couldn't count the times I've considered selling out and getting a job as an executive in a large graphic-arts company," said Mr. Pueyo. "I'd certainly earn more but I wouldn't get anything for my shop. My yearly turnover is about \$300,000, but what I take home is laughable."

Falling in Bells
"The whole family is pulling in their belts and my wife looks twice before buying in the market. And I'm still driving the Dodge I bought seven years ago," he said. "I'd like my son to take over after me, study business administration. But young people see the straits we're in and they start looking around for more security, jobs in big companies."

It is notoriously difficult for independent small businessmen to get loans from Spain's powerful banks, which dominate the economy and are tightly interlocked with the nation's industrial giants. "We need circulating money," said Mr. Pueyo. "We've been abandoned."

Spain's nascent democracy gives Mr. Pueyo hope. "We have hopes that when democracy comes, things will begin looking up," he said. "The big money is still in control now—the ones who became millionaires under Franco and are now allying with anyone who promises to keep rolling along the same road."

"Down on our level, we have little to lose," said Mr. Pueyo, who for business reasons pretends to keep his own politics secret. "So we tend to go along with the more progressive alternatives, not higher up you go, the more conservative your politics are. I know as a fact that the small businessman, especially as a businessman, not a private individual—is tending toward the extreme left. What has he got to lose?"

John W. Hill, 86, Dies, Pioneer in Public Relations

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT).—John W. Hill, 86, a founder of Hill & Knowlton, the world's largest public relations firm, and a confidant of leaders of major corporations, died yesterday in his home here.

Although he retired as chairman and chief executive of the worldwide company in 1962, the public-relations pioneer remained active in the business until a month ago.

Hill & Knowlton, with 36 U.S. offices and 18 abroad, has among its clients Texaco, Inc., Warner-Lambert, Procter & Gamble, Gillette, Swiss banks, the American Petroleum Institute and the Business Roundtable. The firm credited its Mr. Hill with expanding its operations to Europe despite reservations by some associates.

Frank Buffalo Man

MILWAUKEE, Ore., March 18 (AP).—Frank White Buffalo Man, 73, a popular promoter of Northwest Indian culture, who claimed to be a grandson of the Sioux chief Sitting Bull, died Wednesday. He had recently appeared in the movies "A Man Called Horse" and "Crazy Horse."

Russell Patterson

BRIGANTINE, N.J., March 18 (AP).—Cartoonist and designer Russell Patterson, 82, who was credited with originating "flapper" clothing and the WAC uniform of World War II and with discovering child actor Shirley Temple, died yesterday.

EEC Urges Ban On Dutch Pork

BRUSSELS, March 18 (AP).—The European Economic Community has advised member countries to ban temporarily imports of pigs and pork from the Netherlands because of an outbreak of swine fever, a spokesman for the European Commission said today.

The ban should apply to fresh and frozen meat and to live animals, he added. It would last until the end of the month and be reviewed March 28.

The Netherlands normally exports about 8,000 metric tons of pork a week. Officials said 27 cases of swine fever have been reported.

Credit Check, Lie-Detector Test—Just to Enter a Massage Parl

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP).—The house that is not a house has come a long way since the era of the red light in window. Bureaucracy has moved in.

Five young women and two men, one an alleged pimp, were arrested here this week at Pender's Massage Parl, where an undercover detective posing as a client was required to fill out a detailed application, submit to a credit check and a lie-detector test.

Mr. Robert McCann of the prostitution unit said Pender's started requiring patrons to take polygraph tests last year after it was raided by detectives posing as clients. He said, in trying to set up another raid, his men repeated the tests.

The questions that beat them were: Are you a member of the police department prostitution unit? Are you a member of the Cook County State's attorney's office? The detective filled out an application for membership in Pender's Saturday and took the lie detector test Monday.

Mr. McCann said detectives found extensive descriptions of Pender's plus descriptions of a number of detectives. He said patrons were charged a \$50 monthly fee plus \$75 for each visit. The cost of the polygraph, payable by the customer, was \$35.

11 in House Are Seeking Pressure by Kissinger

WASHINGTON, March 18 (NYT).—Eleven members of the House Intelligence Committee yesterday asked the Justice Department to investigate a suggestion by New York Times columnist William Safire that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger might have improperly tried to pressure the House leadership into stopping the investigation of the nation's intelligence agencies.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., the committee's chairman, said in a letter signed by 10 colleagues that Mr. Safire's March 17 column contained "the strongest allegation of corruption within the Congress printed by a responsible newspaper which we can ever recall."

A Justice Department spokesman, Robert Havel, said that the letter had been referred to the criminal division but that it had not yet been decided whether a full-scale investigation would be ordered.

The essence of the March 10 column was that as national security adviser to President Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, Mr. Kissinger had by 1974 and early 1975 obtained information about the alleged efforts of the South Korean government to influence congressmen through bribes, favors and gifts but had not reported it to President Ford.

Congressmen Warned
Without specifically accusing Mr. Kissinger of attempting to blackmail the House leadership, Mr. Safire said in his column that at a point in October, 1975, when House investigators appeared to be concentrating on things that might prove embarrassing to Mr. Kissinger and former CIA director Richard Helms, "some congressmen were warned about administrative knowledge of illegal payments handled through the speaker of the House's office."

Mr. Safire continued: "The implication of the warning was clear. If the Pike committee pushed its investigation... the

FBI Task Force Is Organized for Queries on Files

WASHINGTON, March 18 (NYT).—The FBI, besieged by thousands of citizens who want to know what the bureau has in its files about them, will summon 400 agents here this summer in an effort to eliminate a backlog of freedom-of-information requests.

In a statement yesterday that referred to "an avalanche" of paper work, "massive waves" of requests and a "multimillion-dollar effort" to answer the queries, FBI Director Clarence Kelley said that two task forces of 200 agents each would be assembled here from across the nation to deal with the matter.

He said that the project would cost about \$6.5 million, would last six months and was only a part of an effort that is expected to cost at least \$11.6 million this fiscal year.

Several bureau sources said that the heads of many of the FBI field offices across the country were upset about the project not because of the cost, but because of the requirement that all 400 agents be lawyers. There are only about 1,500 lawyers among the approximately 3,500 special agents.

Last year, the bureau processed 13,807 freedom-of-information requests. It could not be learned how many new files were started in that same period.

Ethics Code Under Deb By Senator

WASHINGTON, March 18 (NYT).—A proposed code of ethics that would go beyond the norms of the code approved last week by the House is being debated this week by the Senate. The code is being pushed by Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., who is chairman of the Senate Ethics Committee.

Mr. Lautenberg, who is a member of the Senate Ethics Committee, said that he and most Republicans would support most of the code in separate pieces of the proposed legislation. "It's a question of ethics," he said. "It's a question of ethics."

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Jenkins, Schmidt Confer in Bonn

BRUSSELS, March 18 (AP).—Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community, and Helmut Schmidt, German Chancellor, met in Bonn today to discuss the question of monetary representation at Western economic summit.

Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Schmidt discussed the question of monetary representation at Western economic summit. They also discussed the question of monetary representation at Western economic summit.

Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Schmidt discussed the question of monetary representation at Western economic summit. They also discussed the question of monetary representation at Western economic summit.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 18

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

COMMODITY AND UNIT

Commodity	Unit	Price
Cocoa	Acres, 100	2,380
Coffee	Acres, 100	2,380
Cocoa	Acres, 100	2,380
Coffee	Acres, 100	2,380

U.S. Commodity Prices

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	5,000 bu	2.71 1/2
Wheat	5,000 bu	2.71 1/2
Wheat	5,000 bu	2.71 1/2
Wheat	5,000 bu	2.71 1/2

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
Sugar	111 (50 tons)	19.10
Sugar	111 (50 tons)	19.10
Sugar	111 (50 tons)	19.10
Sugar	111 (50 tons)	19.10

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
Potatoes	50,000 lbs	7.50
Potatoes	50,000 lbs	7.50
Potatoes	50,000 lbs	7.50
Potatoes	50,000 lbs	7.50

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March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
Potatoes	50,000 lbs	7.50
Potatoes	50,000 lbs	7.50
Potatoes	50,000 lbs	7.50
Potatoes	50,000 lbs	7.50

COCAOA (50,000 lbs)

March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
Cocoa	50,000 lbs	2,380
Cocoa	50,000 lbs	2,380
Cocoa	50,000 lbs	2,380
Cocoa	50,000 lbs	2,380

COCAOA (50,000 lbs)

March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
Cocoa	50,000 lbs	2,380
Cocoa	50,000 lbs	2,380
Cocoa	50,000 lbs	2,380
Cocoa	50,000 lbs	2,380

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These totals are included in the sales figures.

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GENERAL MANAGER

for their office Switzerland

The successful applicant will be responsible for purchase and packing operations in AFRICA and for the Group's sales activity worldwide.

AGE: 40 to 45. LANGUAGES: English and French, possibly Portuguese and local African idioms.

THE POSITION is a highly responsible one and demands solid experience in production and packing of all types of tobaccos grown in Africa.

Furthermore, candidates must be in a position to prove previous successful sales activity and must be willing to travel extensively. Close personal relationships with worldwide clientele are essential.

Curriculum vitae with records of past activities to be sent to:

Cipher A-115,084, Publicitas, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

MULTINATIONAL SERVICE COMPANY

LOCATED IN FRANKFURT AREA

IS LOOKING FOR A

FINANCIAL ANALYST

Reporting to the European Controller, he will be responsible for the interpretation of the results of the European area and handle special financial analysis assignments.

The candidate should be around 30 years and have experience in U.S. accounting. A good command of English is necessary. Knowledge of French and/or German would be an advantage.

The work will require approximately 25% travel within Europe.

Please send your detailed resume to:

I.H.T., Box 911,

Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, 6 Frankfurt/M., Germ.

The "International Executive Opportunities"

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY

BEIGIAN CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

39. Working in Saudi Arabia for U.S. company, interested in job, Brussels area. Available September, 1977. Bilingual French-English. Write: Box D.5.609, Herald, Paris.

Japan Car Demand

Seen Rising by 4%

TOKYO, March 18 (Reuters).—World demand for Japanese cars in 1977 will rise 4 per cent to a record 8.31 million units from an estimated 8 million in fiscal 1976, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said.

Demand will comprise around 4.48 million units for the domestic market, up 7 per cent, and 3.84 million for export, up 1 per cent.

Exports markets for Japanese cars will deteriorate during the year, it said, but forecast a recovery in purchasing power in the domestic market.

German Vehicle Output

FRANKFURT, March 18 (AP).—West German motor vehicle production in February totaled 352,300 units, down 2 per cent from January but up 7 per cent from February, 1976, the Automobile Industry Association reported.

Exports markets for Japanese cars will deteriorate during the year, it said, but forecast a recovery in purchasing power in the domestic market.

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SILVER (5000 troy oz)

March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
Silver	5000 troy oz	49.00
Silver	5000 troy oz	49.00
Silver	5000 troy oz	49.00
Silver	5000 troy oz	49.00

WHEAT (5000 bu)

March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	5000 bu	2.71 1/2
Wheat	5000 bu	2.71 1/2
Wheat	5000 bu	2.71 1/2
Wheat	5000 bu	2.71 1/2

COYBEAN (5000 bu)

March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
Coybean	5000 bu	2.71 1/2
Coybean	5000 bu	2.71 1/2
Coybean	5000 bu	2.71 1/2
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COYBEAN (5000 bu)

March 18, 1977

Commodity	Unit	Price
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Tokyo Exchange

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March 18, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	2	3	DM	FF	L. L.	Grf.	Rf. com.	Swt. 50	Den. Kr.
Amssterdam	2.4855	105.44	50.11	25.19		6.9505	97.33	42.88	
Brussels	2.48	105.35	50.35	25.19					
Frankfurt	2.5020	1.021	47.97	2.623	95.74		92.79		
London	1.71885		1.045	1.932	4.9263	62.75	5.983	10.660	
Paris	2.48	105.35	50.35	25.19		6.9505	97.33	42.88	
Zurich	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Swiss	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Denmark	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
The following are the dollar value only: Denmark, 5.9535; Sweden, 8.2207.									
Israel	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Norway	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Spain	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Portugal	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Italy	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Greece	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Turkey	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Japan	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
China	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Hong Kong	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
India	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Malaya	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Singapore	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Philippines	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Thailand	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Indonesia	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Sumatra	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Borneo	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Java	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Sulawesi	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
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Java	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
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Java	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
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Java	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
Sulawesi	2.4854	105.38	50.35	25.19		6.9507	97.33	42.88	
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Java									

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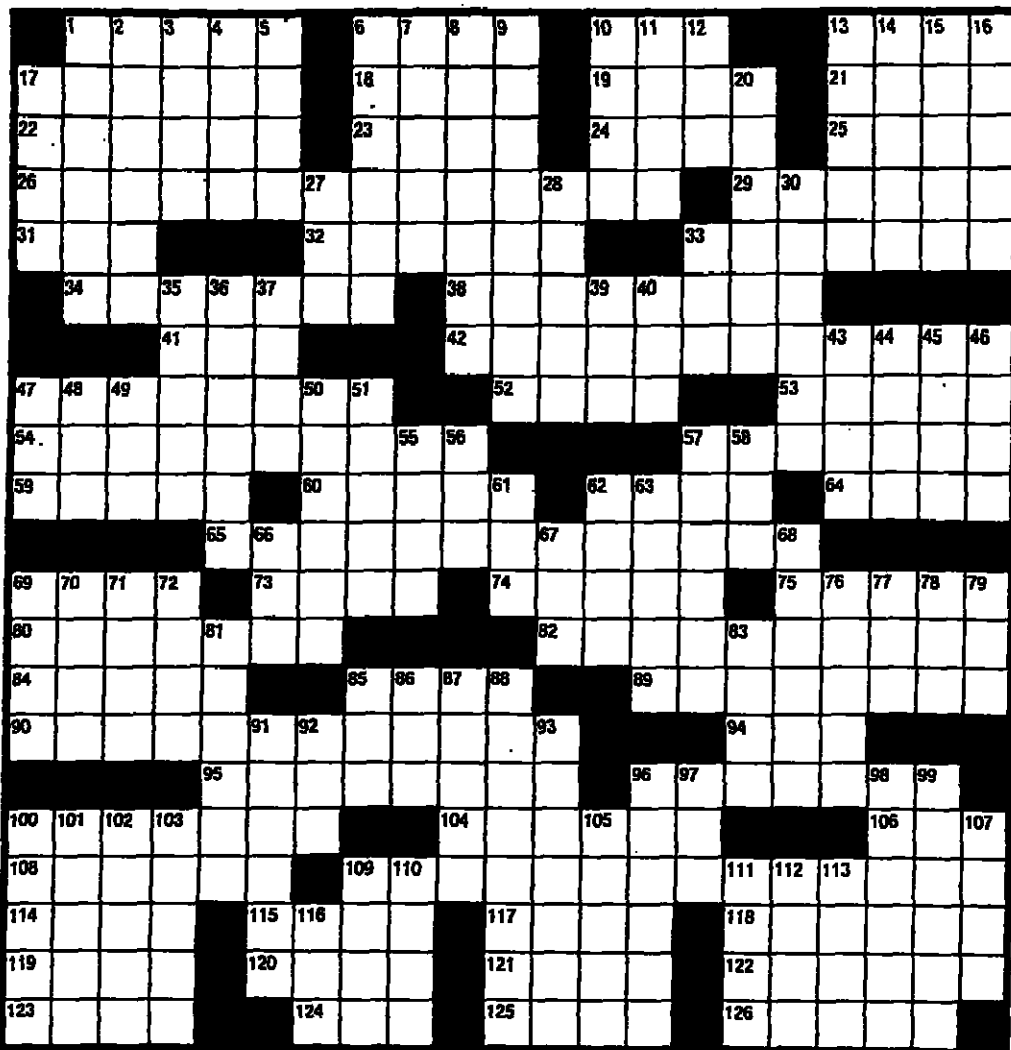
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

CAPSULE COMMENTS—By Ruth N. Schultz

ACROSS
1 Marxist or
Lapham
8 Spiny-tailed
fish
10 Red Baron, e.g.
12 Side dish
17 Valued
18 Iniquitous
19 General's
word
21 ...colada,
rum drink
22 Enthusiastic
Delish
23 Two years in
the House
24 Tidy
25 Fall to mention
Queen's words
26 Fruta, ballerina
27 Egyptian cotton
28 Comment
33 Cation or
cancer
34 Dwellers
35 Middle-aged
Lulu Bell's
sister
36 King's words
41 ...Schubert
42 ...Lennon or Starr
43 Society girls
44 Bites
45 Detective's
word
47 Keen after
respects
49 Achieve much
50 Erata
52 Year in reign
of Louis VII



DOWN
1 ...and yet
2 Output's
opposite
3 ...scent
4 ...scent
5 British gun
6 Irish, for one
7 ...scent
8 Kind of postage
9 Objected
10 Princess
11 Signaled
12 After sets
13 Flatware item

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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BOOKS

CONVENTION

By Richard Reeves, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
Illustrated, 246 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

SOME of us went to one presidential nominating convention, and decided ever after to stay home. That one was the Democratic party's, in Chicago in 1968, where delegates and journalists, if we wanted to bear witness to the ordination of Hubert H. Humphrey, had to leave a dozen downtown hotels wearing plastic badges around our necks on elastic strings; climb into chartered buses and follow squad-car escorts through streets patrolled by 12,000 police officers and 6,000 National Guardsmen; pass through at least six checkpoints before penetrating the herbed-wire ring surrounding the International Amphitheater; submit our color-coded badges to "go-no-go" electronic boxes; surrender purses, bags and envelopes for inspection against guns and bombs, and proceed to assigned seats more often than not already occupied by Mayor Richard J. Daley's municipal serfs, who had been let out of their kennels in order to shout down "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

I was supposed to report on that convention for an English magazine. Not being able to hear what anybody said, I went outside and got hit with a nightstick. It is safer to watch television, and you learn more. You may, in fact, learn more than the Democratic party wants you to, as Richard Reeves observes in "Convention."

In 1968, pre-convention polling had shown Hubert Humphrey trailing Republican Richard Nixon by 6 percentage points—post-convention, Humphrey was behind by 15 points. In 1972, pre-convention polling had shown George McGovern trailing Nixon by 12 points—post-convention, McGovern was behind 23 points. In 1968 and 1972, the Democratic party would have been better off holding the convention in secret, somewhere on the other side of the Andromeda Strain.

Robert S. Strauss, Democratic National Chairman, didn't want another disaster in Madison Square Garden in 1976. He wanted a prime-time love-in, and he got it by pulling wires, hair and rank. "Convention" is an account of how he did it, and what we didn't see on television. In writing it, the indispensable Reeves—author of *A Ford, Not a Lincoln*—and a political columnist and contributing editor for *New Magazine* before it was purchased by Rupert Murdoch—had some help.

Starting eight months before the event, researchers got in touch with several hundred men and women who expected to be in New York the week of July 12. Fifty agreed to keep diaries. From these, and more than 500 interviews, Reeves concocted his book. What "Convention" amounts to is several hours of very agreeable gossip, not just about what went on at the Garden and in the big hotels, but what went on as well in seedy bottomless bars and on the streets with the hookers. In addition to the politicians, we are introduced to electricians, lackeys, crashers, smarmy careerists, beautiful people for whom the proceedings were a sort of benefit performance or poodle show—there's a lovely story on Phyllis Cerf Wagner, but I'll never

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

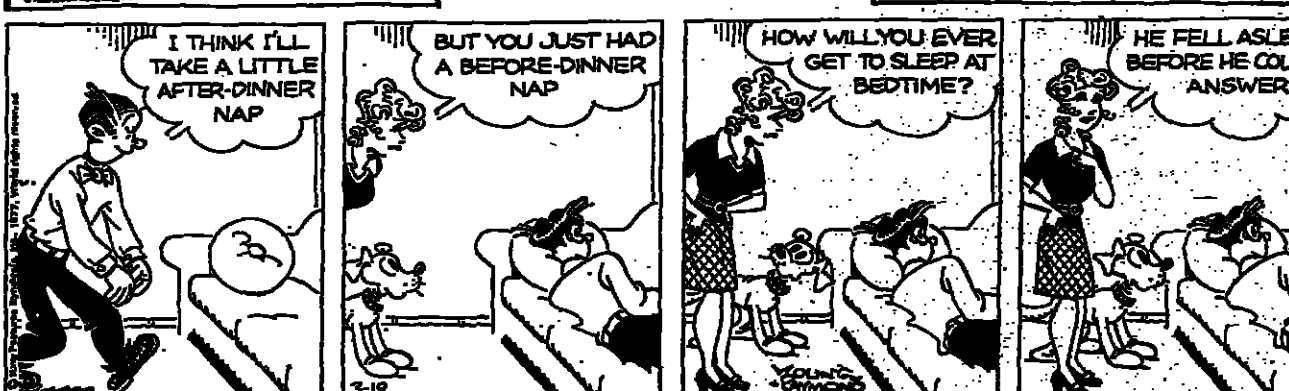
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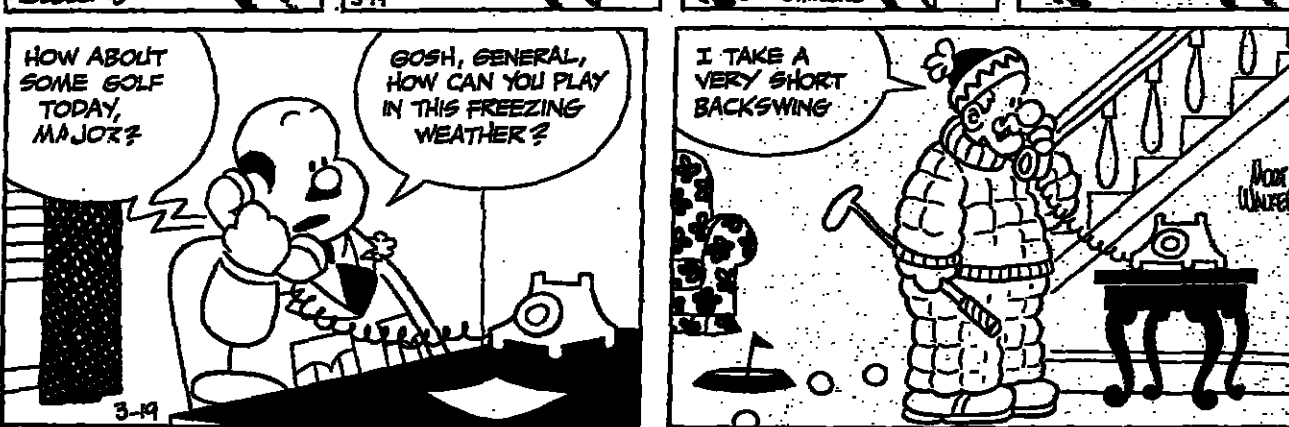
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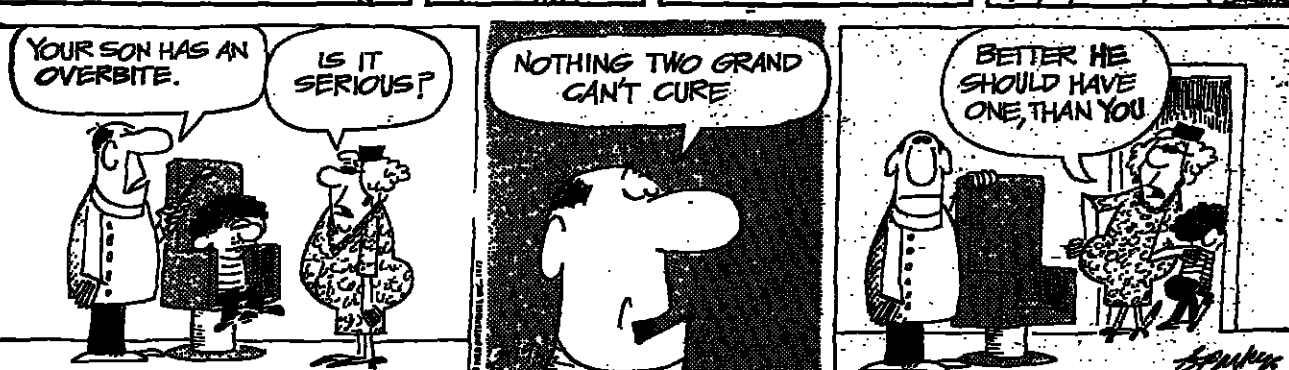
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DENNIS THE MENACE



WOW! I THINK I CAN SEE CLEAR INTO TOMORROW!

Young Outsmarts Foreman, Wins Unanimous Decision

When Young floored Foreman, who was tired and clumsy, with a right hand in the final round, Foreman was up instantly chasing Young, but had to take a mandatory count of eight.

"I knew I had to be careful, that was my plan," Young said. "Even when I knocked him down, I had to be careful because he can still hurt you when he's going down."

But by then, Foreman appeared exhausted. After the bout, the former champion was taken to a nearby hospital. According to his trainer, Gil Clancy, he was suffering from heat exhaustion. The overhead TV lights seemed much hotter than usual at ringside.

After a brief checkup, Foreman was released from the hospital. At the arena, he did not appear as the post-fight news conference. His younger brother, Ray, who is now one of his managers, commented only that "George just said, 'We lost the fight.'"

Foreman's loss was only the second of his career against 45 victories that included 42 knockouts. His other loss occurred in 1964 when Ali dethroned him as champion in an eight-round knockout. Foreman faded that night like he did tonight.

Young in Jeopardy
Weldmaker Schmidt, the Puerto Rican referee, had Young ahead, 118 to 111, on the 10-point-must scoring system. Judge Cesar Ramos had it 118 to 112, and judge Ismael Fernandez had it 118 to 114. On The New York Times scoreboard, Young was ahead, 118 to 114.

But in the seventh round, Young had been in jeopardy. Foreman's long left hook sent him stumbling into the ropes. The 26-year-old former champion, with a 16-pound weight advantage at 225 to 213, moved in for the kill, chasing Young along the ropes.

After having absorbed several hard punches, Young suddenly fought back sharply, jabbing Foreman with combinations. "He really hurt me," Young said later. "I didn't think I was going to make it. But desperation and the will to live got me through. I think I shed a lot of blood on the chin instead of on the forehead. I would've been gone."

And when Young rallied, the San Juan spectators adopted him, chanting "Jimmy Young, Jimmy Young" after the round. "Did I hear it?" Young said later. "That's when I really came on. That really set me going after that."

Young's triumph marred the heavyweight division. Foreman had been bludgeoned as the foe for Ali in a proposed \$17 million bout later this year. But now Young has replaced Foreman as the leading challenger. The winner of the Ken Norton-Douglas bout also must be considered.

"We want Ali," said Ray Kelly, one of Young's trainers. "We want the title."

Young, however, was not insistent on an Ali fight. He even spoke of granting Foreman a rematch. "If Ali doesn't fight," Young said, "I'll give George a rematch."

Young earned \$250,000 for his victory last night, compared to \$700,000 for Foreman, and he earned it the hard way. Foreman repeatedly showed Young out of clinches with a left forearm across Young's face.

In the third round, Foreman was penalized one point by Schmidt for "unnecessary roughness." As it developed, the point was not a factor in the scoring. Earlier, Don King, the boxing promoter, contended that Ali would defend his world heavyweight title against Alfio Righetti of Italy in May somewhere in the United States.

"I have a signed contract for an Ali-Righetti fight," King said.

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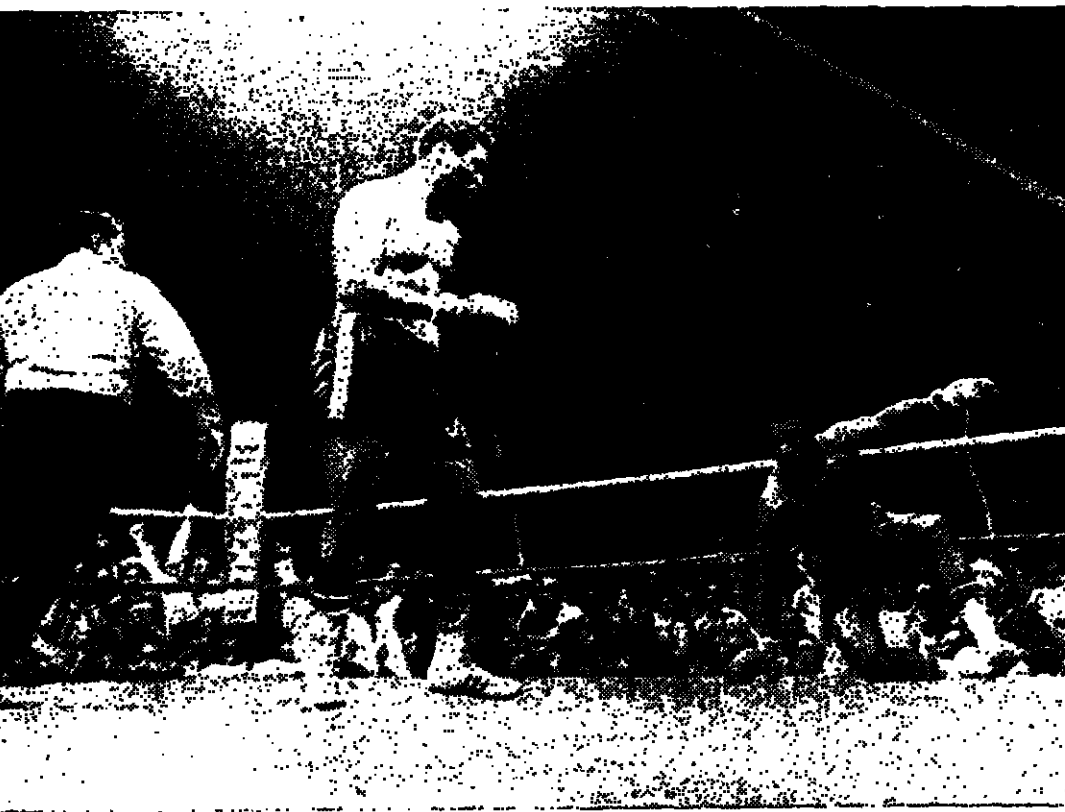
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Jimmy Young surveys George Foreman as former champion rises from knockdown.

In World Cup Slalom Stenmark Celebrates Birthday With Victory

VOSS, Norway, March 18 (UPI)—Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden celebrated his 31st birthday today with a World Cup slalom victory, winning another 25 World Cup points.

The Swede finished the first run nearly a second ahead of 28-year-old World Cup veteran Christian Neumeister, of West Germany. Neumeister was nosed out of second place at the end of the second run by Italian Piero Gros, who also finished second in yesterday's giant slalom.

Stenmark made a furious comeback after finishing 26th yesterday in the giant slalom. He fell near the end of his second run yesterday to finish eight seconds behind his main World Cup rival, Klaus Heidegger of Austria, who finished first in the giant slalom.

Heidegger placed fourth in today's slalom and now has 220 World Cup points. Stenmark, heading the overall standings with 264, is headed for his second consecutive World Cup title.

Brothers Paul and Willy Fromelt of Liechtenstein were third and fourth after today's first run, but defaulted when they fell in the second. Gustavo Thoeni of Italy and Alois Kogler of Austria were fifth and sixth after the first run but also missed the final.

Downhill specialist Franz Klammer of Austria did not compete at Voss but was still third in the total World Cup ranking with 263 points.

Italian Gros passed Bernhard Russi of Switzerland in the overall standings to take fourth place with 156 points. Russi had 148 followed by Thoeni with 122. The slalom competition was held in mild, cloudy weather. Only 20 of the 51 skiers from 14 countries finished the competition.

From Voss, the skiers head for Sweden for a giant slalom and a slalom on Sunday and Monday before finishing the season next week in Granda, Spain. With a 44-point lead, Stenmark is expected to capture the World Cup title for the second time in a row.

Men's Slalom
1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:53.11
2. Piero Gros, Italy, 1:53.77
3. Chris Neumeister, W. Ger., 1:53.97
4. Walter Treisch, Switzerland, 1:54.01
5. Franco Biele, Italy, 1:54.01
6. Alois Kogler, Austria, 1:54.08
7. Paolo de Ceresa, Italy, 1:54.37
8. Andreas Wassel, Liechtenstein, 1:54.48
9. Bernhard Russi, Switzerland, 1:54.50
10. Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:54.54

Women's Slalom
1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:53.11
2. Piero Gros, Italy, 1:53.77
3. Chris Neumeister, W. Ger., 1:53.97
4. Walter Treisch, Switzerland, 1:54.01
5. Franco Biele, Italy, 1:54.01
6. Alois Kogler, Austria, 1:54.08
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7. Paul Fromelt, Liechtenstein, 113
8. Willy Fromelt, Liechtenstein, 113
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Unheralded Idaho State Upsets UCLA in NCAA Tournament

NEW YORK, March 18 (UPI)—The college basketball powerhouses of Michigan, North Carolina and Kentucky proved worthy of their reputations last night, but No. 4-ranked UCLA fell in a 76-71 upset to unheralded Idaho State in the NCAA West Regional semifinals.

The loss was only the third for the 10-time national champion Bruins in their last 62 NCAA appearances.

"This was our greatest victory ever—it's got to be," said Idaho State coach Jim Killingsworth. "We've never played a No. 4 team before, let alone beaten one. Unfortunately, we don't have long to celebrate."

"The best team won tonight," said UCLA coach Gene Bartow. "It's history. We lost. Jim's got a great team and they're very deserving of their 25-4 record. If we played 10 times, I don't know how many they would win. But they won tonight and that's what counts."

Idaho State trailed by 6 at halftime, but battled back to grab the lead with eight minutes to go and was ahead 52-56 when UCLA went into a full-court trapping press. But the harassing defense resulted in eight Bruins fouls in the final six minutes and the Bengals scored 15 of their final 17 points on free throws to stay just ahead of the fast closing Pac-8 champions.

4 Free Throws
In the final 37 seconds, UCLA fouled reserve Ernie Wheeler twice. And the 5-foot-11 freshman, who had not hit a shot all game, made all four free throws to preserve the victory.

"Ernie's very good in the clutch," said Killingsworth. "He's just a freshman, so he doesn't know how much those four shots meant. When he's a senior, he'll miss some of those."

Ed Thompson followed Hayes in scoring with 14 points and Greg Griffin had 12. Griffin, playing the entire second half with four fouls, also held player-of-the-year Marques Johnson to just two fouls in the final 20 minutes. Johnson, playing the wisdom coach, led UCLA with 21 points. Dave Greenwood added 20 points and 14 rebounds and Roy Hamilton scored 11.

The victory raised ISU's record to 25-4, tying their best season mark in 1977 and sending the Bengals into the regional championship finals for the first time in the team's history.

North Carolina and Kentucky earned berths in the East Regional finals, but the third-ranked Tar Heels were sorely tested before prevailing over Notre Dame, 78-77. Kentucky was an easy 93-78 winner over Virginia Military Institute.

North Carolina, which practically has a patent on the four corners offense, took advantage of the inability of Notre Dame to execute one. The Fighting Irish led by 14 early in the second half but, up by 5 with 5:45 remaining, coach Digger Phelps tried to run out the clock and got burned.

Pair of Foul Shots
Four Notre Dame turnovers off the four corners brought the 36-4 Tar Heels back and Phil Ford shook off an elbow injury to make a pair of foul shots with two seconds left.

"Phil is about an 80-per-cent free-throw shooter (88 per cent, actually), but he's a 99-per-cent shooter in situations like that," said North Carolina coach Dean Smith of his ace guard.

"It was kind of bent the wrong way," said Ford, who scored a game-high 20 points. "When I flex it, it feels weak, but I know there's nothing wrong. When Saturday gets here, I'll be ready."

Reserve guard Truman Claytor, used mostly for defensive purposes, hit 13 of 15 shots from the floor and scored a career-high 29 points to key fifth-ranked Kentucky's victory.

"I was put in to harass their point man (Kelly Lombari). They wanted me to deny him the ball, and we were successful," said Claytor, who brought a 5.8 scoring average into the game. "When I hit my first four shots, I knew I had it."

Jack Givens overcame a slow start to add 26 points for the Wildcats, who shot 60 per cent from the floor to VMI's 43. Ron Carter led the Keydets with 28 points.

"When they shoot 60 per cent for the game, nobody's going to beat Kentucky," said VMI coach Charlie Sehnman. "I think we were a little tight and intimidated at first like Wildcats led early, 14-4 before we started playing our game."

North Carolina and Kentucky square off in tomorrow's first regional final.

Michigan Over Detroit
Top-ranked Michigan, second in the NCAA tournament last year, defeated intrastate rival Detroit, ranked 19th, 80-61 in the Midwest Regional semifinals.

"We know a lot of people made a big deal of a rivalry or a feud between us and Detroit," Michigan coach Johnny Orr said. "But it was overplayed. They've got a good team and, if it can be worked out, we'd be willing to play them again."

Michigan had not played Detroit in four years, and coach Dick Vitale was also ready to discount any ill feelings that might have been shared.

The game was close throughout and the decision was not settled until senior John Robinson, with a season-high 25 points, scored key baskets in the closing minutes to Joe Michigan's 28th victory in 29 games. Robinson and sophomore center Phil Hubbard, who scored 22 points and grabbed 28 rebounds, proved too much for Detroit.

Other Games
In the other Midwest games, UNC-Charlotte used a balanced scoring attack, led by 19 points from Cedric (Cornbread) Maxwell, to whip No. 9 Syracuse, 81-58. Michigan and UNC-Charlotte will meet in the regional title game tomorrow.

In the other West game, Robert Smith, Reggie Thorne and Eddie Owens scored the last 20 points for sixth-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas, boosting the Rebels to an 88-83 victory over 10th-ranked Utah. UNLV opposes Idaho State tomorrow.

In the Midwest Regional semifinals, No. 14 Marquette edged No. 11 Kansas State, 67-65, on a clutch layup with 18 seconds left and Wayne Fore's delay game proved more than Southern Illinois could handle, 86-81. The two winners also made tomorrow for a berth in the final four at Atlanta, Ga., March 25 and 26.

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In Five-Nations Rugby France vs. Ireland: Heady Occasion

Donahue
March 17 (UPI)—In a heady occasion, France and Ireland met in the final day of the Five Nations rugby tournament.

It was as though our manhood had been questioned. Item: Seven weeks earlier, Wales had gone to Paris and lost the match of the year. French captain Jacques Fouroux told of the warmup session just before the team runs out onto the field when coaches, substitutes and photographers have left and the 15 are alone at last. The captain barks, young men sprint a few yards back and forth, the cadence mounts: "Terrifying. You're climbing the walls on all sides, shouting louder and louder."

A forward added: "It's the most unbearable moment before the match, and yet the one you miss the most when you're no longer on the team."

Two weeks ago the Scots were in Paris, heavily tipped to lose unless devotions could amuse power. When French prop Gerard Cholley, fresh from the pre-match wretchedness, caught a big Scott offside in the first minute, he felled him with a roundhouse right which is still resounding in rugby conference rooms. Two minutes later, Scottish prop James Aitken bashed Fouroux in the nose, fracturing it. Neither victim was willing to leave the game, both finished it: France won 23-3.

Cholley, who could perfectly well have been expelled on the spot, was reprimanded by the French Rugby Federation president in the presence of the Scottish team and officials at the banquet that night. He will be on probation in Dublin, thus automatically provoking. But the televised punch, rerun several times on both sides of the Channel, remains of interest in another connection.

International Board
There has been muted suggestion here that it is high time France was allowed to join England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa in an august, arch-secretive and all-powerful coterie known without further epithet as the International Board. The "Coloniales" failed to get in until 1948, by which time the body was aged 58. France has beaten the lot on occasion—Scotland on 22 occasions. The board will hold one of its rare meetings next week.

So when a London paper led off after Cholley's gaffe: "There could be far-reaching repercussions off the field following incidents on it at the Parc des Princes yesterday afternoon," eyebrows rose in Paris by a centimetre.

There has been muted suggestion that winning the Grand Slam might not be such a great idea. And did not a French player in a 1930 game with Wales lead to a 15-year suspension of rugby relations between the British and France?

There will be no such thing, of course. Abernath plasterer, Birmingham policeman and Perpignan waterworks employee will continue to punch one another now and again—popping off as did Nigel Horton, Geoff Wheel, Alister McEwan, Willie Duggan and others this year, not to mention Cholley—unless the board can think up ways to discipline under the game and sort out moral and libelous. This is universally held to be unlikely.

Instead, according to a reliable report this week, thought is being given to shoulder pads and a smaller ball. Why not plectrum football and the forward pass into the bargain? One recalls Scotland's Duncan Macdonald flinging the ball away in delight, American pro style, after a try against Ireland this year.

Penal Rules
As present, 30 players and a referee with the usual impossible assignment are agreed to spend 80 plus minutes playing with a crazy big ball and no padding, more or less in accordance with an archaic weather of mostly foul rules. It is only a game, as Cholley observed this week, adding, however, that he played it for his country.

Stalwart Gareth Edwards, Ian McClelland and Sandy Carmichael and the extraordinary Mike Gibson—who will be 35 later this year and still the best center in the championship—play it for fun, glory and scoring advantage, like everyone else. And something more, a chimera, a portrait to earn.

Such as (Peter West in The Times): "No one plays the game more sincerely or cleanly. No one inspires more affection of the field with a gentle, modest and quite endearing nature. Rugby is a man's game. There has never been a better or more honest example of that than McBride."

Ireland has not won at home since 1891. The coming match against France will be Gibson's 62nd for Ireland, the other was for McBride two years ago.

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McCullough Leading in Jacksonville Golf
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Mike McCullough, who has not been even close to winning in five years of tour activity, mastered the terrors and troubles of savagery with a six-under-par 66 yesterday that staked him to a two-stroke lead in the first round of the \$300,000 Tournament Players Championship.

McCullough, who played late in the day when the winds off the Atlantic were at their worst, bridled the last two holes to establish his advantage over Masters champion Ray Floyd. Tom Watson—already a two-time winner this year—and Don Ries, tied at 68.

Escalera Retains Title
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 18 (Reuters)—Puerto Rican Alfredo Escalera retained his World Boxing Council junior-lightweight title here last night by stopping Ronnie McGarvey of the United States in the sixth round.

NBA Results
Thursday's Games
New York 115, Denver 107 (McAdoo 24, Shelton 22, Pendergast 20; Thompson 22, Loe 21).
Boston 88, Cleveland 87 (Toussaint 23, Kuntner 18; B. Smith 13, Chones 14).
Kansas City 125, Buffalo 104 (Taylor 24, Wedman 18; Smith 19, Johnson 13).
Milwaukee 106, Boston 81 (Winters 21, Meyers 19; Hayward 24, Blum 16).
Portland 115, Golden State 108 (Steele 27, Hamilton 23; Wilkes 24, Smith 18).

NBA Results
Thursday's

